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COLLECTIONS,
Historical and Miscellaneous.

MAY, 1823.

Review.

History of Massachusetts, from 1764 to 1775. By Alden Bradford, Secretary of the Commonwealth. 8vo. Boston, 1822.

No period in the history of Massachusetts is so full of interest as the fifteen years immediately preceding the war of the revolution. As the difficulties between the colonies and England gained strength and importance, the province of Massachusetts stood forward, and was the principal object of ministerial hatred and persecution. The other colonies indeed were strenuous in support of their rights, but their commerce being small in comparison with that of Massachusetts, the commercial regulations and restrictions of the British government were not very severely felt by them. The pressure of the times called forth the energies of the Province, and statesmen and orators, men of profound learning, public spirit, patriotism and courage, rose up in defence of their chartered rights.

The conduct of Great-Britain towards this Province was marked with suspicion, jealousy and injustice, from its first settlement to the era of the revolution. The course of policy pursued by the mother country was in its very nature narrow and short sighted. But fortunately, the first settlers, who came to these shores, when the principles of civil liberty and the right of resistance to arbitrary power were in full discussion at home, brought with them correct notions and feelings of liberty. Accordingly, from the beginning, they made a bold stand against oppression in every form,* and left

*This is evident from the whole of their history. They would not permit appeals to the King in any case. Winthrop's Journal, 144, 157, 207. They refused to give up their patent when required by the Lords commissioners. Ibid. 158, 161. In 1639, one of their enemies wrote to

a legacy to their posterity, of which we at this day enjoy the full benefit. As early as the year 1634, the charter of Massachusetts granted by Charles I., was discussed before the privy council, and it was intended to declare it void, and that the privy council should prepare laws for the better government of the colonies, to be enforced by the King's proclamation. Three years after, a plan was set on foot for revoking the charter of Massachusetts,* which undoubtedly would have been carried into execution, had not the troubles then existing in England and the contention between the King and parliament absorbed all matters of less immediate importance. During the commonwealth, Cromwell was often, though unsuccessfully, urged to abridge the liberties of Massachusetts; in other words, to violate or annul the charter.

The colonists therefore enjoyed their rights and liberties unmolested, till in an evil hour for them the house of Stuart was restored to the throne.

Immediately after the restoration, was resumed the series of measures that ended in the independence of the colonies. In the year 1660, Parliament passed the celebrated navigation act---the corner stone upon which all subsequent commercial restrictions were built. By that act, it was provided, under very severe penalties, that no goods or commodities should be imported into, or exported from, any part of his majesty's dominions, excepting in vessels there built and belonging to his majesty's subjects, and unless the master and three fourths of the mariners were English.†

Next followed what were technically called acts of trade. One of them, passed in 1663, prohibited the colonists from importing any European commodities into the colonies, excepting by the way of England, and in vessels built, purchas-

England that it was not discipline that was now so much aimed at, as sovereignty; and that it was accounted piracy and treason in our General Court to speak of appeals to the King. *Ibid.* 176. In 1640, when Parliament stood at the height of their power, it was proposed by some friend of the colony to send over some persons to solicit for us in Parliament: but we declined, lest putting ourselves under the protection of Parliament, we must then be subject to all such laws as they should make, &c. in which course, though they should intend our good, yet it might prove very prejudicial to us. *Ibid.* 218.

* See observations on the Boston Port Bill, 1774, by Josiah Quincy, jr. and I. Hutchinson's History, p. 87, &c. 3d ed.

† The navigation act, it seems, was proposed by George Downing, a native of New-England, who stands second on the Cambridge catalogue. He was a man of talents, but crafty and intriguing, and not very friendly to his native land. See Pres. Adams' letters to Judge Tudor and others, published in the volume with *Nov-Anglos* and *Massachusettsensis*.

ed or owned by British subjects, and manned as required by the navigation act. We will not fatigue our readers with a recital of these odious statutes, that were begotten in the reigns of Charles and James the second, William the third, and the Georges. They were all parts of a selfish and exclusive system of commerce, injurious both to the colonies and to the mother country; but still a system that Great-Britain pursues in the main with such as are at the present day blessed by being her colonies.

Notwithstanding the continual and crafty designs of the open and secret enemies of Massachusetts, this colony had become quite flourishing, and by its commerce had added its due portion to the wealth of the mother country. Charles II., becoming more and more arbitrary towards the end of his reign, made a direct attack upon the charters of corporate institutions.

In 1683, a writ of quo warranto was issued against the city of London, and by a most iniquitous determination of the judges, the charter was declared forfeited. Most of the other corporations in England, finding their own charters in imminent danger, were induced to surrender them into the hands of the King. They knew very well that it would be worse than idle to oppose the King, and that perhaps some of their privileges might be restored, if they would throw themselves upon his *tender mercy*.

In this general desolation of chartered rights, Massachusetts could not expect an exemption from the violence of power. The fears of the colony were fully realized, for the very next year, their charter was proceeded against, and judgment was given against it in chancery. This measure, unjust and arbitrary as it was, was yet in perfect keeping with the general line of conduct pursued by the mother country towards the colony. The charter was in the nature of a contract between two parties. King Charles I. on the one part, and the Governor and company of Massachusetts Bay on the other, for a valuable consideration. The King granted them certain privileges, on condition that they would settle the country, and thereby strengthen and increase his dominions; and one party any more than the other had no right to violate the contract or recede from its obligations. The company performed their part faithfully, adding largely to the power and commerce of the mother country, after vast expense, hardship and toil, through dangers, difficulties and disappointments almost innumerable. The King and his successors were therefore bound, in justice, to respect their part of the agreement, and to extend the arm of protection,

not that of grasping tyranny, over the inhabitants of the colony. Our limits will not permit us to consider this subject as fully as we could wish. It may be found discussed in a very full and able manner in Sumner's defence of the New-England charters. From the dissolution of the first or colonial charter, till 1691, Massachusetts, under Andross, presented a melancholy scene of misrule and oppression; the history of that period is full of the unbridled sway and merciless extortions of that minion of power, and of his adherents.

The liberties of the colony had been violently taken away and the prospects of the inhabitants were full of apprehension and gloom—but the abdication of the last and most odious of the Stuarts removed their despondency, and William of Orange brought in light and hope. Urgent attempts were then made by them to obtain a restoration of their charter, both as a matter of right and of grace: but there was at that time, as before, a lurking jealousy in the minds of the English government that the colony might one day effect an independence of the mother country. The old charter, it was thought, had too much of the vigorous spirit of freedom in its composition, and did not provide a sufficient restraining power in the hands of government. A new charter was at last granted, but, compared with the old, it was the sun shorn of his beams. Indeed, by the first, but very little power was reserved to the mother country in express terms, and the colonists took special care that none should be added by construction. The weakness of the colony was the safeguard of the parent, and bound them, for a time, very closely together. Under the first charter, the Governor, Deputy Governor and assistants were chosen by the company, with power to make any laws, provided they were not repugnant to the laws of England. By a little latitude of construction, the colonists found that the charter allowed them a House of Deputies or Representatives, in addition to the Governor, Deputy Governor and assistants. But by the new charter, the Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary and Admiralty officers, were appointed directly by the Crown. The Governor was commander in chief of the militia, and he nominated all judges, justices and sheriffs. All laws enacted by the General Court were to be sent home to be approved of, or disallowed by the King; and no acts of government whatsoever, could be valid without the consent of the Governor in writing. Well might the colonists exclaim, "this charter is not much more than the shadow of the old one." But still there were seeds of life in the province charter, a protecting principle to the

liberties of the people : we mean, the establishment of a House of Representatives, chosen directly by the freeholders. The remaining history of the Province abundantly shows the spirit of patriotism and freedom that was diffused through that popular assembly, and was thereby kept vigorous throughout the Province. The opinions of electors and delegates mutually acted upon one another, and constant intercourse and sympathy served to bind all in a very close union.

It has become quite fashionable of late to trace back the revolution to some particular event. It would be rather difficult we think to specify that event. For ourselves we say, that the necessity existed in the very nature of things, combined with the principles, habits and feelings of the colonists, that an independence of the mother country must be assumed. Particular events, indeed, hastened the completion of the desired object ; but a holy Providence never could have intended that a numerous and growing people, who possessed religion, intelligence and wealth, and the elements of liberty and good government within themselves, should be forever *hewers of wood and drawers of water* to the government of an island three thousand miles distant. Look through our history, and observe the care, anxiety and jealousy with which the colonists watched their rights; with what skill and adroitness they evaded whatever could be construed into a recognition of any thing impairing their privileges; the general good order and firmness that were exhibited in their darkest hours of trial, and the increase and prosperity that crowned their industry and enterprize. It was not for liberty as an abstract principle, that they were earnest, but for that which by its dissemination affected them in their higher duties, as well as in their common concerns. "They had formed for themselves a favorite point, the criterion of their happiness," which consisted in the natural and unalienable rights of man as acknowledged in their charter.

If they saw any principle advocated, that as a matter of speculation seemed injurious, they immediately set themselves in array against it. "In other countries," says Burke, "the people, more simple and of a less mercurial cast, judge of an ill principle in government only by an actual grievance—here, they anticipate the evil, and judge of the pressure of grievance by the badness of the principle. They augur misgovernment at a distance, and snuff the approach of tyranny in every tainted breeze."

For the origin of the revolution, then, we do not look to any particular event ; though in other circumstances and sit-

uations it might have been delayed for years. The acts of trade, the discussion of the legality of writs of assistance, the revenue laws, the quartering of troops upon the colonists in time of peace, the establishment of a custom-house under vexatious circumstances, with a host of custom-house officers and commissioners—all contributed to root out the affection of the colonists for the mother country.

We now come down in the history of the province to the year 1760. It was at this time, that the British government determined to carry into full force the acts of trade: Accordingly an order in council was directed to the custom-house officers in Massachusetts to apply for writs of assistance to the superior court, empowering the officers and all others, to break and enter into all houses, &c. to search for and seize all goods, &c. on which the taxes imposed by the acts of trade had not been paid. The court, who at that time discovered great willingness to give a wide construction to the powers of the Crown in the province, would have rejoiced to have found any authority to grant such writs; but their legality having been boldly denied by the most distinguished lawyers in the province, and being considered as a direct encroachment on the liberties of the province—arbitrary and unjustifiable, and a powerful instrument in supporting a wicked scheme of taxation—an argument was had on the question. (Feb. 1761.) The court declared they could see no foundation for such writ, but declined deciding, till they could ascertain from England what had been the practice there. At the next term of the court, however, six months afterwards, no judgment was pronounced, and nothing further was said about the writs in court. Gridley argued the question in behalf of the Crown, and Thatcher and James Otis against the writs. The argument of Otis was full of power, learning and eloquence, and produced a wonderful effect. That this was the case, may be learnt from history and tradition; but we are equally confirmed in the belief, when we read the outlines of the argument as preserved, and observe the wide course marked out, and recollect the character of Otis as a man of deep learning and captivating eloquence.

The powers of man have seldom been exerted with more energy, or followed by more beneficial results. The doctrine there advanced in the boldest manner, that "taxation without representation is tyranny,"* in a great measure be-

* This doctrine was, indeed, of much more ancient date; but the year 1761, was the first time it assumed such immense importance. Sir Edward Andross during his administration of the government, ordered

came the ground work of the subsequent profound discussion of the power of Parliament, and the rights of the colonies.—In the words of President Adams, Otis' argument on that occasion breathed into the nation the breath of life.*

The ministry, being still determined that the acts of trade should be put in force in their strict operation, gave occasion to a great deal of excitement in the province, that continued in full vigor till the year 1764; at which time the history mentioned at the head of this article commences. During that year, the scheme of taxing the colonies for the purpose of raising a *revenue*, that had been for some time in secret agitation, was brought before parliament, and an act was passed laying a duty on sugars, &c. that was followed the very next year by the stamp act. The project for raising a revenue in America was received with the greatest alarm. It is interesting to trace the progress of opinions on this subject in the colonies. The acts of navigation and the early acts of trade our ancestors chose not to consider binding here, till, complaints having been made of the fact in England, it was intimated that those acts must be observed. They therefore passed a law declaring them to be in force in the province, and directing that they should be obeyed; so that these acts were not considered binding here, till the General Court had so ordered. These, and the subsequent acts of trade, having grown with the growth of the colonies; and the colonists, having been habituated to them from their early hours of infancy and weakness, were neither fully aware of the great

certain citizens of Ipswich to be brought to answer at court, for not choosing Commissioners to tax the town. They pleaded the privileges of Englishmen, that they should not be taxed without their consent.—*Magnalia*, b. ii. p. 43, 44. Sir William Jones, attorney general, when it was proposed to govern the plantations without assemblies, told James II. that he could no more grant a commission to levy money on his subjects without their consent by an assembly, than they could discharge themselves from their allegiance to the English crown.—*Ib.* et seq. On receiving the new charter in 1692, the General Court published certain resolutions, in which they claimed the sole and exclusive right to levy taxes, aids, &c.

* A very interesting sketch of Otis' argument may be found in the animated letters of Pres. Adams to the late Judge Tudor, before mentioned, and in Tudor's life of Otis. While we are upon this subject, we would pay our tribute of praise to Mr. Tudor's classical work; and would earnestly recommend it to the attention and patronage of our readers. Besides a sketch of Otis, it contains interesting notices of other distinguished men, his contemporaries in the province, and in the form of a memoir or biography, introduces us much more familiarly into the spirit and character of the times than could be done in the more formal dress of history.

restraint they occasioned, nor, if they had been, were they in a situation to offer open resistance.

But in the year 1764, Massachusetts numbered more than 250,000 inhabitants; and the other twelve colonies were rapidly increasing. It could not, therefore, be expected that they would tamely submit to any thing in the shape of a tax, that was not granted by themselves. The statesmen of that period were not however then prepared to deny the right of the mother country in every case to tax the colonies, nor were the great body of the people then sufficiently enlightened upon the nature of government, and the restrictions that ought to be placed on the power of the parent. To avoid this bold proposition, a distinction was taken between external and internal taxation, and supported with vast ingenuity. It was contended that parliament, being the supreme legislative authority, had a right to impose external taxes, or in other words, taxes to regulate trade; but had no right to impose internal taxes, without representation. After the repeal of the stamp act, Charles Townsend, chancellor of the exchequer, indulging in the golden dream of raising a revenue in America, eagerly seized hold of the distinction made by our statesmen between external and internal taxes. The stamp act was in reality an instance of internal taxation. That act had become unpopular with many who had assisted in bringing it into existence, and amongst others, with the chancellor himself. No attempt therefore could be made to revive that, or an act of a similar nature. The chancellor took advantage of the distinction we have mentioned, and introduced a bill into Parliament laying duties on teas, paper, glass, and other articles imported into the colonies. The duties were high, and a multitude of commissioners and custom-house officers were sent to these shores to enforce the new regulations. Upon the principle taken by the colonists themselves, these new acts could not be found fault with, on the ground that parliament had exceeded their power; but the duties were so high, the custom-house regulations, and the conduct of its officers so vexatious, that it was impossible for a high minded people to witness the operation of these acts in silence. Instead of regulating trade, the tendency of the act was to destroy it, and the direct purpose to raise a revenue. Another ground assumed, was, that although Parliament was the supreme legislative authority, and had a right to make laws binding upon the colonies in all cases, yet that this authority must be restrained by the eternal rules of justice and equity, and exerted only for the benefit of the colonies. It is manifest that

according to this doctrine, the liberties of the people were left to the will of parliament, who must be the judge in their own case, and that every safeguard erected by the charter was set afloat on the merciless sea of ministerial opinion.

Different views existed amongst the patriots themselves as to the extent of parliamentary authority on the one hand and colonial dependance on the other; but the power of parliament to regulate trade was as fully admitted, as the exercise of that power was denied for the purpose of internal taxation. The distinction taken between internal and external taxation seems to have been a favorite one. Indeed, it was the middle ground between a complete denial of any authority in parliament over them, and the entire subjection of the colonies.

In reason, there is but little distinction between these two classes of taxes. External taxes, or revenue laws, may be as oppressive as internal taxes; for the former, whatever the duties may be, fall at last upon the consumer; and if he is obliged to pay more for any article in consequence of these duties than he would have been without, it is as much a tax as an excise or land tax. In the case of the colonies, the articles on which heavy duties were laid, were almost necessities of life, and then again other manufactured articles, imported and taxed, they were obliged to purchase or else be deprived of many essential comforts.

In reality, parliament had no authority of any name, nature or description whatsoever over the colonies.* Consider-

* The House of Representatives in their answer to the Governor's speech, Jan. 1773, approach this ground with great boldness. "Your Excellency tells us, 'you know of no line that can be drawn between the supreme authority of parliament and the total independence of the colonies.' If there be no such line, the consequence is either that the colonies are the vassals of the parliament, or that they are totally independent. As it cannot be supposed to have been the intention of the parties in the compact that we should be reduced to a state of vassallage, the conclusion is, that it was their sense that we were thus independent. 'It is impossible,' your Excellency says, 'that there should be two independent legislatures in one and the same state.' May we not then further conclude, that it was their sense that the colonies were by their charters made distinct states from the mother country? Your Excellency adds, 'for although there may be but one head the king, yet the two legislative bodies will make two governments as distinct as the kingdoms of England and Scotland before the Union.' Very true, may it please your Excellency, and if they interfere not with each other, what hinders, but that, being united in one head and common sovereign, they may live happily in that connection, and mutually support and protect each other?"

ered as discovered by the English, the whole power over the country as far as mere discovery was of avail, was in the King, who granted to the settlers the country, upon certain conditions, with a government of their own. But the settlers, that their titles might be valid, purchased the soil of the natives. Nothing was due to the King, but allegiance, from which the colonists were by the laws of nature and of compacts absolved, whenever he violated the contract. Nominally, their right to the soil arose from the contract with the King ; but by far the best title they had came by virtue of fair purchase from the natives.

We cannot follow Mr. Bradford through his history in course. It will be found to contain an interesting and faithful narrative of the events that occurred in Massachusetts for the eleven years preceding the war of the revolution, and is intended to supply the void occasioned by the death of Judge Minot, whose history reaches no farther than the end of the year 1764.

Our author begins with the more immediate origin of the dispute between the colonies and England, occasioned by the high duties imposed on sugars and molasses—the different acts of parliament and the various purposes and vacillating policy of the ministry—the manly resistance of the council and house—the occupation of Boston by the military—the consequent alarm and disturbances among the people, and the issue of the whole, in an appeal to arms. It was the misfortune of the province to be continually the sport of the higher powers in England, in consequence principally of the misrepresentations that were constantly sent home relative to the situation of the province, the characters and motives of the principal patriots, and the nature and strength of the opposition to the arbitrary measures of the ministry. It was no doubt owing to these misrepresentations that the commissioners and custom-house officers were appointed, and troops sent over to support them and awe the popular party.

Subsequent events fully proved how much the ministry mistook the character of the people. The troops were worse than useless, for the real purpose for which they were designed and sent here, but in the issue favorable to the province, by hastening the hostilities that some of the wisest and best of the patriots saw already, though dimly shadowed out in the future. The troops were too few in number to strike awe and terror into the breasts of the people, but numerous enough to excite animosities, heart burnings and contentions. The sad occurrences of the fifth of March,

1770, wrought the people up to a degree of feeling and passion little short of frenzy, and had not the troops been immediately removed from the metropolis, increased excitement and hatred and more sanguinary conflicts would have ensued, that might have prematurely hastened the separation of the two countries. We cannot agree with Mr. Bradford in his opinion of the firing of the soldiers on the fifth of March. In the first part of the evening, there had been a battle between a party of the soldiers and some citizens, in which the latter was successful, and drove the soldiers to their barracks. Our author says, "if it were proper to separate this particular affair from the assaults which had been already made by the soldiers, it must be admitted that the first attack, though without design to perpetrate any deadly act, was from the inhabitants." But we altogether deny the justice of connecting this affair with any that happened earlier in the same evening; it had no sort of connexion with it. The party of soldiers out early in the evening was a different party from the one that fired; and doubtless a large portion of the people was different, and thus much may be inferred from the trial. The last affair stands distinct, and by itself. Although much of the evidence at the trial could not be reconciled, there was an abundance to show that the sentinel lawfully stationed at the custom-house, was abused and violently threatened and assaulted; that he was alone, and surrounded by a mob; that Capt. Preston came to his relief with a party of his soldiers; that on his arrival, the crowd, assembled for an unlawful purpose, increased, and encroached upon them, using the most abusive language; that missiles were sent which struck them, and that their lives were threatened. Under all these circumstances, which we think were substantiated on the trial, they had a right to fire in self defence. We do not mean to excuse the soldiers in other instances, when undoubtedly their conduct was violent and unjustifiable. Generally they were the first to engage in quarrels and deeds of disturbance; but the people assembled on that fatal evening must be considered as having begun the attack that resulted in the death of some of their number. The great body of the citizens, and the character of the metropolis, ought not to suffer in consequence of the affair; for mobs will collect and commit their acts of violence in populous, though well governed towns, before the arm of the law can be interposed to prevent them. The magnanimity and independence of the jury in acquitting the soldiers, notwithstanding the general odium existing against them, and the general expectation not to say

wish that they should be convicted, are worthy of the highest praise.*

The union of the colonies for the purpose of mutual support and assistance, was proposed at a very early period of American history; and again at various times till the revolution. It is evident to remark that such a union would naturally tend to bind the colonies more closely together in feeling and interest, and cement them in case of danger by a more than ordinary sympathy. These confederations of the colonies were in no small measure like treaties entered into between separate independent states, and were among the many ways in which the spirit of liberty was continually making itself manifest. As early as the year 1643, a union was formed between the colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, New-Haven and Connecticut, for the purpose of common defence; being under the obligation of assisting each other with a certain quota of troops, and each appointing commissioners to meet together at certain times, having power to declare war against the Indians, &c. Again, in 1745, a more general union was proposed—each colony to choose members of a grand council—the council to choose their speaker—a president-general to be appointed, as a representative of majesty—The council to assemble at stated periods, and when in session, to declare war—make peace—conclude treaties—levy taxes, &c. for certain general objects. The plan at full length may be found in Minot, where we are informed that it was neither pleasing to the colonists nor to the King: the former thinking that the crown had too much power reserved to itself by the scheme, and on the other hand, the crown being afraid of its too democratical tendency. The congress of 1765 was also productive of much good. It brought together distinguished men from the different colonies, and gave them a single point of interest in the common cause.

*We have by us the trial of the soldiers, before Lynde, Cushing, Oliver and Trowbridge, justices of the Superior court, held in Boston 27th Nov. 1770. The prosecution was conducted by Robert T. Paine and Samuel Quincy, Esqrs. and the defence by John Adams and Josiah Quincy, Esqrs. The evidence is set down at length, as also the arguments of Adams and the two Quincys. The two Quincys were brothers. There is no greater proof of fearless resolution, than the counsel for the prisoners exhibited in undertaking the defence, when the prejudices of the whole province were so strong against the prisoners. But truth and justice, the law and evidence prevailed—conclusively shewing that men who could keep their minds unbiassed on such an occasion, were already fit to enjoy a free system of government.

Mr. Bradford's book will prove, we think, quite a useful work. It contains an interesting narrative of facts and events, and fills up the hitherto unoccupied years between the close of Minot's history and the revolutionary war. It is written without any pretension to style or ornament; and we feel much indebted to him, not only for this work, but also for the volume of state papers that he published a few years since.* He has thus rendered a valuable service to the community, and one which he must have almost felt bound to make in consequence of his favorable situation and access to public documents and papers. It is not, however, a work that can be held up as a model for history; nor does it assume such a character. Indeed there is no such history of Massachusetts, nothing that can claim Cicero's commendation, "*historia est testis temporum, lux veritatis, vitæ memoria, magistra vitæ, nuncia vetustatis.*"

The time now is that a good history, a philosophical history, is justly expected. The materials exist in abundance, in Winthrop, Morton, Johnson, Hubbard, Mather, Prince, Hutchinson, Minot, Holmes, Bradford, and in a multitude of pamphlets, essays, sermons and newspapers. Comparatively few study our history. And why? Because the great mass of readers can attach no interest to it. It must be allowed that our compilations are any thing but classical works; and that it requires some little resolution to go vigorously to work in the perusal. But we would advise all such, if they love the character of their ancestors, to study it in the works we have mentioned. We will assure them that the author will be but little regarded, that the magnitude of the events, the strength of character and purpose, the love of freedom, and the incessant resistance to all encroachments upon it, manifested by the puritans—will fill them with admiration, and cause them with grateful feelings to thank Heaven for the land of their nativity.

It is time also to expect a good history of the United States, from the discovery of America, up to the revolution at least. There is no difficulty in collecting materials; they are found almost without number from the early English, French and Spanish writers, through the state histories, public documents, historical and antiquarian collections, down to the present

* Massachusetts State Papers from 1764 to 1775, containing Governor's speeches; Answers of the Council and House; Resolutions, Addresses, and other public papers. Printed at Boston, by Russell and Gardner, 1818.

times.* We have men able to give us a history that might rank with that of Gibbon, or with the annals of Tacitus; but it is not every one who can write a history.—There is as much difference between a mere compiler or narrator of events, and a real historian, as there is between one who performs his work mechanically, and one who understands the same on scientific principles. The compiler will relate events as they occurred with all due fidelity, and then he is at the end of his tether. But the true historian will let you into the hearts of the great actors in the political drama; shew you the secret motives and springs of action; how one recent event is connected with another widely remote—the chain by which they are connected; why in the nature of things what did take place must have taken place. It is required of him, that he be deeply read in the history of other nations ancient and modern; that he understand human nature in its whole extent—the great law of cause and effect, and that he possess in full measure the spirit of good learning, research, ability, discrimination, impartiality, philosophy, and that industry which stops not—till its end is accomplished. His work must be a work of time: the result of Sir John Fortescue's "*viginti annorum lucubrationes*."

Besides possessing the elements of a good history, and men competent to gather and work up the scattered materials, there is an advantage we enjoy over most other nations, in having nothing fabulous relating to our origin. When Greece was first settled, the early events in her history, the character of her first men, are all so mixed up with uncertainty and fable, that it is impossible to separate the true from the false. Equally dark is the early history of Rome: indeed the greater part of it for more than a century may be considered almost entirely fabulous. For when Rome was sacked by the Gauls, all the early histories of the republic were destroyed. And in later times, the history of France, even down to the reign of Charlemagne, is obscure, and the deeds attributed to that great man are many of them only very interesting fictions. The Saxon chronicles are liable to no small suspicion; and the history of the Britons, before Julius Cæsar was in the island, is but very little known. But the American colonists were not hordes of ignorant and un-

* Indeed there never has been so favorable a time as the present for this purpose: The collection of books relating to America in the library of the University at Cambridge, including the Ebeling library, and in the Boston Atheneum, will be found to contain almost every work in any way touching the history of this country.

civilized men. They came into existence at a time when light and knowledge, the principles of liberty, civil and religious, were fast raising man to his natural dignity. These they possessed in full measure and were ardent in their endeavors to secure and to extend them. The task of the American historian is, then, full of dignity and importance. It is a task more exalted than that of the historian of any other people; because the world is deriving much signal benefit from the example here set them of the successful defence of the natural and unalienable rights of man.

We cannot conclude without expressing our hope, that we shall have, before many years, a good history of the United States, from some of our distinguished citizens.

NOTE TO PAGE 132.—The reader is desired to correct an error in the 4th line. For *Sumner's*, read *Dummer's*. Jeremiah Dummer, author of the Defence of the New-England charters, was born in Boston; was grandson of Richard Dummer, one of the principal settlers in Mass.; graduated at Harvard college in 1699. He was agent for the province, in England, and wrote his Defence in 1721. Dummer was a scholar, and a ripe one. His work is full of ingenuity, talent and patriotism, and is written in a very neat and flowing style.

The reader will also in the 19th line, read *affect* for *effect*, and in the 31st line of the next page, read *diminution* for *dissemination*.

Biography.

—O—

SHORT NOTICES OF PERSONS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

HUMPHREY ATHERTON.

This gentleman was the fifth Major General of the colony of Massachusetts. His predecessors were Thomas Dudley, John Endicot, Edward Gibbons and Robert Sedgwick, names well known to those acquainted with the early annals of New-England. He emigrated from England to this country at an early period and settled in the town of Dorchester. In 1643, he was sent with Capt. Cook and Edward Johnson, author of the Wonderworking Providence, to arrest Samuel Gorton and his company, who had given the colony so much disturbance. The next year, he was invested with the command of the band in Dorchester, and about the same time was sent on an expedition against the Indians. The United Colonies, having raised an army to protect Uncas, the

sachem of the Mohegans, against the Narragansetts, the latter were obliged to sue for a peace, which was agreed upon, on condition that the Narragansetts should pay to the English the charges which had arisen, and send the sons of their sachems for hostages, until payment should be made. The Indians disregarding their promises, "Capt. Atherton had the courage with a very few English, to visit and enter the very wigwam of the old sachem Ninigret, and catching the Sachem there by his hair, with a pistol at his breast, in plain English protested, 'that if he did not take effectual order to answer the English demands, he was a dead man.' An horrid consternation seized all the Indians upon the sight of so extravagant an action, and though multitudes stood ready to let fly upon Capt. Atherton, yet their hearts failed them. They submitted and there was an end."* Capt. Atherton was chosen an Assistant of the colony in 1654, and soon after was appointed Major General. While in the last office, he took an active part in the persecution against the Quakers, who, as his death was sudden, in consequence of a fall from his horse while attending a military review, regarded the event as the judgment of God. Johnson describes him as "a very lively courageous man; one of a cheerful spirit and entire for the country."† In the Dorchester burying ground, there is the following epitaph to his memory.

"Heare lyes our captaine, and major of Suffolk was withall,

"A godly magistrate was he, and Major Generall.

"Two troops of hors with him here came, such love his worth
did crave,

"Ten companyes of foot also, mourning marcht to his grave.

"Let all who read, be sure to keep the faith as he hath don;

"With Christ he lives now crown'd. His name was HUMPHRY
ATHERTON.

"He dyed, the 16th of September, 1661. ‡

One of Major Atherton's sons, named Hope, received a liberal education. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1665. In 1667 and 68, he instructed the school in Dorchester, and was afterwards settled in the ministry at Hatfield. He was in the Fall Fight in 1675, as mentioned in our Collections for the last year, page 292.

* Mather's Magnalia, book vii, p. 45.

† Wonderwork. Prov. book i. chap. 45: and book ii. chap. 26.

‡ Hubbard places his death in 1665.

WYSEMAN CLAGETT.

HON. WYSEMAN CLAGETT was born and educated in England and admitted as a barrister at law in the court of the King's Bench. He afterwards took a voyage to Antigua, where he met with a very flattering reception by the principal people of the island, and particularly by a gentleman of fortune, who, as an inducement to his remaining there, though a stranger, settled upon him a handsome annuity for life. Here he was also appointed a notary public and secretary of the island. He remained there, performing the duties of these offices and his professional business with success and to general satisfaction seven years, and until after the decease of his particular friend and generous benefactor. He then came to this country, and settled in Portsmouth, where he was admitted to the bar of the superior court, and was soon afterwards appointed a justice of the peace and of the quorum, and King's Attorney General of the then province of New-Hampshire. He afterwards removed to Litchfield. He was warmly attached to the principles of the revolution and took part with the people at the risk of much of his property, then within the power of the British government.—The people confided to him several important offices. The towns of Litchfield and Nottingham-West being classed, elected him to represent them several years in General Court; afterwards the latter town being set off, and Derryfield (now Manchester) classed with Litchfield, he was several years elected to represent those towns.—But being omitted one year by his own district, the towns of Merrimack and Bedford, as a mark of high confidence and respect, elected him to represent them, though he was not an inhabitant of either of those towns. Of this election he often spoke with pleasure and gratitude. He was one of the council of safety, and took an active part in forming the first constitution of the state government and was afterwards appointed Attorney-General for the state. As a classical scholar, especially in the Greek and Latin languages, he was excelled by few of his time, and in the latter he could converse with ease and fluency. In Alden's Collections, there is a copy of an inscription on an elegant marble baptismal vase in Portsmouth, which is said to have been written by Mr. Clagett. He was of a lively turn of mind, and though of a quick temper and of a stern appearance, was affable and facetious; in his friendship, sincere and undeviating; and in his integrity, inflexible.

He lived 63 years and 4 months, and died at Litchfield, Dec. 4, 1784.

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MATTHEW PATTEN.

[The following Notice was sent to us for the N.H. Gazetteer, but was received too late for that work.]

Matthew Patten, Esq. was among the first settlers of Bedford. He was born in Ireland, May, 19, 1719, emigrated to this country in 1728, and came to Souhegan-East, now Bedford, in 1738. In the year 1776 and 1777, he represented that town in the general court. In 1776, he was appointed Judge of Probate in the county of Hillsborough, succeeding Col. Goffe, who was the first after the county was constituted. In 1778, he was a member of the council. He was for a long period a civil magistrate, having been appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Benning Wentworth about the year 1756. Mr. Patten was a man well known and much respected. He died at Bedford, Aug. 27, 1795, aged 76.

—o—

GEORGE FROST

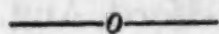
Was born at New-Castle, N. H. His ancestors were respectable and early settlers in this state. They came from England about the year 1680. Under the provincial government of New-Hampshire, he held the office of justice of the peace and quorum; and was much esteemed by Benning Wentworth, governor of the province. Though Mr. Frost was in favor with the royal government, he was an early, zealous and constant supporter of the American revolution. He was a delegate from this state in the congress of the United States for the years 1776, 1777, and 1779; one of the first judges of the court of common pleas in the county of Strafford, and for many years chief-justice of that court. He died at Dusham, where he lived many years, June 21, 1796, aged 77.

—o—

JOHN EMERSON.

Rev. John Emerson was the first ordained minister of New-Castle. He was the third of the same name settled in the ministry in New-England. He graduated at Harvard College in 1689, and was settled at New-Castle in 1703.—

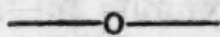
In 1712, his pastoral relation was dissolved, on account of ill health. He crossed the Atlantic, was handsomely noticed by Queen Anne, regained his health, returned from England to America, and in 1715, was installed the first minister of the south parish in Portsmouth, after the secession of the north society. It is recorded by our historian, that he very providentially escaped with his life, on the memorable 27th of June 1689, when Dover was attacked by the Indians, by declining, though kindly and strongly urged, to lodge at the house of Major Waldron, on the fatal night. He had large additions to his church, after the great earthquake of 1727; and ever after, was careful to cherish a becoming remembrance of that extensively alarming Providence, by preaching an occasional discourse, annually, on the evening of the 29th October. He had the character of an agreeable companion and a faithful preacher of the gospel. He died June 21, 1732, in his 62d year, and was interred in the Cotton burial yard.



PEARSON THURSTON.

Rev. PEARSON THURSTON was born at Lancaster, Massachusetts, December, 1763. He was graduated at Dartmouth College, 1787; began to preach in Somersworth July, 1791; and was ordained February 1, 1792. He removed from this town, December 2, 1812; and died at Leominster, August 15, 1819. Mr. Thurston in his sentiments was a Hopkinsian.

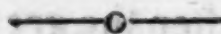
The house in which Mr. Thurston lived was consumed by fire, January 22, 1812; when the records of the church, the communion vessels, and a social library were destroyed. At present there is no minister settled in Somersworth.



JAMES PIKE.

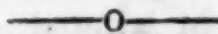
Rev. James Pike, the first minister settled at Somersworth in this state, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, March 1st, 1703. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1725, and received his second degree in course. Soon after leaving college he taught a school at Berwick, which was the first grammar school ever taught in that town. He preached his first sermon from Eph. i. 6, 7, October 23, 1726. He began to preach to the people in the N. E. part of Dover

(now Somersworth,) August, 27, 1727, and was ordained, October 28, 1730. He preached his last sermon, October 31, 1790; and died March 19, 1792. In 1751, he published a sermon on the *Duty of Gospel Ministers as Christ's Ambassadors*, from 2 Corinthians v. 20. He preached this sermon before a Convention of ministers at Newington, October 9, 1750. Mr. Pike, in his sentiments was a Calvinist. He was a faithful servant of Christ; and lived in harmony with his people during his ministry.



NICHOLAS PIKE.

NICHOLAS PIKE, son of Rev. James Pike, was born in Somersworth, October 6, 1743. He was graduated at Harvard College, 1766; and took his degree of A. M. in 1796. He taught a grammar school, first at York, and afterwards at Newburyport. In 1788, he published a *New and Complete System of Arithmetick*, composed for the use of the citizens of the United States, 8vo. He was a man of distinguished character and abilities. He was a firm believer in Christianity; and through life a zealous advocate for virtue and religion against profaneness and infidelity. He was charitable to the poor and hospitable to strangers. By his will he endowed the Theological Seminary at Andover with one scholarship. He died at Newburyport, December 9, 1819.



NOTICE OF FATHER WELCH, OF BOW.

The oldest native citizen of New Hampshire died at his residence in Bow, on the 5th of April, 1823. SAMUEL WELCH, distinguished principally for his great age, was born at Kingston, in this state, Sept, 1, 1710.* His grandfather,

*The Editors are indebted to the politeness of the Hon. Levi Bartlett for the names and births of the children of the father of Mr. Welch, copied from the records of Kingston. It appears from the records, that "Samuel Welch was born 13th Feb. 1711," but this, the late Mr. Welch always affirmed, to be a mistake;—that the time when his father requested the record of his birth to be made, was inserted as the time of his birth itself. This appears very probable, as the next child is recorded to have been born Feb. 17, 1712, only one year after the birth of Samuel, and between all the others of the family, eight in number, there occurs a period of two or three years.—Mr. Bartlett says—"Samuel's father lived about two miles from my house, on the plain, the land I own, which goes by the name of the Welch place. Probably here he was born."

Philip Welch, was a native of England, and was among the first settlers of Ipswich, Mass. Here Samuel Welch, his father, was born, and removed to Kingston with the first settlers of that place. His occupation was that of a farmer, but he was occasionally in public service. When about 80 years of age, he joined the expedition to Cape Breton, and died soon after his return. The family seem to have possessed the most vigorous constitutions, and were distinguished for longevity. The mother of Welch lived almost a century; a sister to about 100, and a brother until 90 years of age. This old man, who was cotemporary with George I. of England, and Louis XIV. of France; who has seen this country, from a state of servitude, become a great and powerful republic; whose cradle was rocked ere the spirits of Franklin and Washington had descended upon earth;—had he enjoyed the advantages of education, would have been a veteran, whose life we might consult as a volume of history. He was unfortunately placed in circumstances which precluded an education. The state of the country, the repeated inroads of the Indians, and the necessities of the people, were all adverse circumstances. Those winged messengers of light and knowledge, newspapers and pamphlets, had not yet reached the distant settlements. Two or three newspapers only were then published in New-England.* Mr. Welch, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, was an interesting old man. His memory was retentive, and his judgment sound. His recollection was not the faintness of evening, when outlines only are discernible; but he had treasured the particulars of almost every important event which fell within the scope of his knowledge. With the transactions of years long past he was familiar; but with recent events, or men of the present generation, he was unacquainted. Of the crowds who visited his lonely retreat during the last five years of his life, he saw few faces with which he was familiar—none who with him could claim the veneration due a patriarch.

About one year since we visited this old man at Bow. We found him sitting in an arm chair, with only one attendant, his wife, an aged person. On approaching him, we trembled lest our intrusion might be unwelcome; but the old man was cheerful, and we enjoyed an hour's conversation. He gave us, in broken accents, such information as we desired respec-

*The Boston News-Letter, commenced Apr. 24, 1704; the Boston Gazette, commenced Dec. 18, 1720; and the New-England Courant, began July 17, 1721.

ting his family, and the events of his life. He pursued through life the business of a farmer. His first wife was Eleanor Clough, daughter of John Clough, of Salisbury, Mass., who, he informed us, was much older than himself. Their children were four, one of whom only is living, in some part of the state of Maine. His second wife, now living, was a widow when he married her, of the name of Elliot. Her maiden name was Rachel Sargent, and she was a daughter of William S. of Newtown. At the time of our visit, she was 84 years of age, and had been married to her last husband 28 years. Of course, he was 84 years old, and she 56, when, with buoyant spirits, they became 'one flesh' at the altar of Hymen. We were somewhat diverted with the sprightliness of the good old lady, who, when asked how long she had been married, began to make excuses, and explain the reasons why a blooming matron of 56, became the spouse of a man of fourscore years. "I thought," said she, "when he proposed to marry, that as he could not live long, he ought to live out the rest of his days without seeking another wife; but I had no thoughts then of his being much older than myself, and he did not think himself at that time so old as he was!" However, she "knew him to be a clever man, and she married him. But, ah me! (said she) he begins to fail, as he grows old,—and he nor I shall either of us stand it a great while longer."

The old man was at this time unable to walk, save by holding upon chairs, and exhibited marks of rapidly increasing debility. His mental faculties, however, appeared but little impaired. We asked him several questions:

Q. Were you acquainted with the first ministers of Kingston?

A. Yes.—Four were settled in my day; neither of whom had a child that lived.

Q. What was the character of Mr. Clark, the first minister? A. He was a good man.

Q. From whence came he?

A. I don't know. We had a preacher of the name of Choate, from Ipswich, who preached sometime before Clark was settled, in the garrison.

Q. What of Mr. Secombe?

A. Secombe was a good man, from Newbury—a poor man's son—preached with the Indians three years—then settled at Kingston.

Q. Do you remember the Indian depredations at Kingston?

A. O yes!—[He then, in broken accents, attempted to relate the story of Indian disasters, and the captivity of the children in 1724.]

On turning round, we heard a deep sigh, and his aged companion was wiping the tear from her eye. "O (said she) how his memory fails him! He used to tell all the particulars about the Indians, and did but a few days since."

Upon this, she approached the old gentleman, and in a shrill voice asked him if he could not remember all the Indian stories he used to tell? He looked up earnestly in her face—the tear stood in his eye—and "No—I cannot!" trembled from his lips.

Q. When you were young, did you attend schools constantly?

A. No—I never went to school but one winter: then I had to go two or three miles, and was tired almost to death when I came home.

Q. What books were then used in the school?

A. The Testament and Psalter.

Q. Had you no spelling-books?

A. No.—The first spelling book I ever saw was printed by George Lowell of Newbury: He freed the first negro in the state.

Q. Were you acquainted with Dr. Bartlett of Kingston?

A. Dr. Bartlett!—Yes, indeed.—He was an excellent good man.

Q. Did you know the Rev. Mr. Walker?

A. The priest? Yes. I didn't like him. * * * *
* * * * [It is highly probable that, as Welch had some lands interested in the long controversy between Bow and Concord—he entertained the feelings prevalent at that time in Bow against Mr. W., who was the principal and active agent of Concord.]

Q. Does life seem long to you? Does it appear as though you had lived 112 years?

A. Oh no—but a little while!

Q. by Mr. V. (*a Baptist Clergyman who accompanied us.*)
Do you feel willing to die?

A. In God's time I do.

Q. Have you a hope of salvation!

A. I think I have a hope.

Here his wife, stepping before him, raised her sharp voice,—her squalid look and stooping posture forming a most singular picture,—and asked him "if his hope was like the spider's web?" She had read Bunyan, it seems—and from the

manner in which the old man answered, one might suppose this had been a sort of standing joke: he seemed, the moment she began her enquiry, to be ready to answer. "By no means," said he, "I trust in the mercy of God."

We had further conversation with the venerable old man, who the more we questioned him, seemed to renew his recollection.

On the 10th March, in company with two other gentlemen, we again visited this aged and venerable patriarch, at his residence in Bow. He had then just completed one century and an eighth of years. Though feeble and very infirm, he was able to converse with propriety, and it was evident that he retained a good share of his intellectual powers. We again made inquiries of him, which he answered with promptness.

Q. How old are you, Mr. Welch?

A. A hundred and twelve years and a half.

Q. How old were you when you left Kingston, your native place?

A. Between 40 and 50 years.

Q. Do you remember Mr. Jabez Colman, of Kingston, who was killed by the Indians in 1724?

A. I remember his family and the place where he was killed. He was shot, one ball through his neck, and another through his hip.

Q. Do you recollect Peter Colcord, who was taken prisoner the same year by the Indians.

A. Yes. Peter Colcord, Ebenezer Stevens and Benjamin Severance and some children were taken.

Q. Did the people go after the Indians?

A. Yes. They went a day's scout, but did not find them.

Q. Did Colcord return?

A. Yes. He made his escape from the Indians, and the children were afterwards redeemed.

Q. Do you remember old Mr. Choate* of Kingston?

A. Yes.

Q. Was he a good man? A. No.

Q. Why not—what was his character?

A. He would get drunk as quick as you or I would?

Q. Do you remember when the throat distemper spread in Kingston?

A. Yes. Abigail Gilman was the first that died of it.

* Mr. Choate was the first preacher at Kingston. He came with the first settlers of that place, and resided in garrison with them.

Q. Where did you remove, when you left Kingston?

A. To Pembroke. All that I then had was a yearling colt and fifty dollars in money.

Mr. Welch spent the early part of his life on his father's farm in Kingston. He subsequently resided awhile at Pembroke, and about 50 years since removed to Bow, where he remained in an obscure corner and uncomfortable habitation, devoting himself exclusively to the cares of his little household and farm, till the winter of age closed around him, and the vineyard of his labors was forever shut against him.—He was a man of temperance through life and enjoyed almost uninterrupted health. He appears to have been a lover of retirement, of a timid disposition, and excellent private qualities. He was in person rather above the middling size—his features Grecian. "His appearance was truly venerable.—Time had made deep inroads upon his frame; his locks had been touched by the silvery wand; his eye, originally dark and brilliant, gave evidence of decaying lustre; while his countenance, wrinkled with years, and his frame tottering and feeble, could not but deeply impress the beholder. He spoke of life, as one weary of its burthens, and wishing "to be away." His death corresponded with his life—it was calm and tranquil."

Historical.

Historical Facts relating to Cornish, N. H.

[Communicated by H. CHASE, Esq.]

The town of Cornish was granted June 21, 1763, to Rev. Samuel M'Clintock, of Greenland, and 69 others. The first meeting of the proprietors was holden at Greenland, on the 15th of August, the same year. The first meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Cornish was holden at Cornish, March 10, 1767. The town was settled in 1765, by emigrants chiefly from Sutton, in Massachusetts. When they arrived, they found a camp, for many years known by the name of "Mast Camp." It was erected for the accommodation of a company of men employed in procuring masts for the Royal Navy. They had procured a great number of masts. The settlers found a Mr. Dyke and his family in this camp. Capt. Daniel Putnam, afterwards a respectable in-

habitant, and for many years clerk of the town, had also resided here the winter previous. Rev. James Welman, who graduated at Harvard College in 1744, was settled over the Congregational church in Cornish in 1768. He continued in the ministry here about seventeen years. The first meeting-house was erected in 1773, on the site where the Episcopal church now stands. It was erected by the town, and was for many years, occupied by the Congregational, and afterwards by the Episcopal Society.

At an adjourned meeting, holden March 18, 1777, a system of regulations was adopted for the government of the town, till otherwise directed by lawful authority; and among other things, the town "voted that the province laws published in 1771 should be adopted." This meeting also appointed Samuel Chase, Esq. "to administer oaths to such as should be chosen into office," and voted that "the selectmen should be a committee of safety."

At an adjourned town meeting holden April 15, 1777, "for the purpose of raising men to go into the Continental service, Joseph Vinson, Jonathan Currier, Moses Currier, John Whifton and Nathaniel Dustin agreed to go into said service for 60*l.* exclusive of 26*l.* public bounty. It was proposed and voted to add 4*l.* to the 26*l.* already allowed to each man as a bounty, who shall appear and enlist into said service, and 15*l.* per year so long as they are holden in said service.

The first record of the choice of a juror is Sept. 26, 1721, when Dyer Spalding was chosen Grand Juror, to attend the court of sessions to be holden at Keene. At a meeting holden Jan. 6, 1778, for the purpose of choosing a representative, the town voted that it was inexpedient to choose one.

At a meeting holden May 19, 1778, Moses Chase, Esq. was chosen a delegate to attend the convention, to be holden at Lebanon, on the 3d Wednesday of said May. He was instructed to act according to the dictates of his own judgment, "not doing any thing to bind the town." In the warning for this meeting is an article "to see if the town will choose a delegate to represent them at a convention, to be holden at Concord, agreeably to a precept."

At a meeting, holden June 2, 1778, the town voted to comply with the recommendation, contained in the vote of the convention, holden by adjournment at the house of Israel Morey, Esq. of Orford, Jan. 28, 1778. This recommendation was, "that the towns represented at said convention direct the Selectmen to form lists or assessments of all estates, as well real as personal, and of all rateable polls in their respective towns, agreeably to the method gone into in the state of

New-Hampshire, and pay them into the town treasury of towns to be disposed of thereafter as the towns should judge proper." At the same meeting, it was voted by the town to join the state of Vermont agreeably to a vote passed in Convention of United Committees, holden at Lebanon, May 2, 1778."

At a town meeting holden for that purpose, August 11, 1778, William Ripley was chosen a Justice of the Peace. At a town meeting holden Dec. 3d, 1778, Moses Chase, Esq. was chosen a delegate to represent this town in a convention, to be holden at the meeting-house in Cornish, on the 2nd Wednesday of the same December. This measure was adopted in consequence of a circular from the "Committee of the Protecting members of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont," signed by "Joseph Marsh, Chairman." This circular is addressed to the inhabitants of the New-Hampshire Grants. It recommends that "they take the unsettled and difficult situation of the political state of said grants into their wise consideration, and devise some measures speedily to be pursued, whereby they may be united and settled in some regular form of civil government," and requests every town in said grants "to elect one or more members to meet at the meeting-house in said Cornish, on the said 2nd Wednesday of December, to consult and agree upon measures whereby we may be united together, by living and remaining a distinct state on such foundation that we may be admitted into confederation with the United States of America, or (if that cannot be effected by reasonable measures,) to claim the jurisdiction of the government of New-Hampshire."

On the 10th day of May, 1779, the town voted that the "Assembly of New-Hampshire might extend their claim and jurisdiction over the whole of the grants, submitting to Congress whether a new state shall be established on the grants."

At a meeting holden March 9th, 1779, an article for the consideration of the meeting was to see if the town would hear an address sent from the Assembly of New-Hampshire.

At a meeting holden July 19th, 1779, the town chose "Col. Jonathan Chase an agent to attend the Convention to be holden at Dresden,* on the 20th of the same July. At an adjournment of said meeting, holden August 30, 1779, present 14 voters, the declaration of Rights and plan of Government for the State of New-Hampshire being under consideration, it was unanimously voted to reject the same.

* A name given to the district belonging to Dartmouth College; but now disused.

A meeting was holden Sept. 16, 1779, to appoint "some meet person" as a member of a "Convention to be holden at Concord, on the 22d day of the same September, and it was voted not to appoint any person to attend said Convention."

At a meeting holden November 13, 1780, "Col. Jonathan Chase was chosen to represent the town in Convention to be holden at Walpole, on the 15th of November, 1780."

At a meeting holden December 18, 1780, Samuel Chase, Esq. Col. Jonathan Chase and William Ripley were chosen to attend a Convention to be holden at Charlestown on the 3d Tuesday of January, 1781; and the proceedings of this Convention were approved by the town at a meeting holden February 7, 1781. At an adjourned meeting holden April 18, 1781, it was voted to choose three men as listers agreeably to the laws of the State of Vermont. At another meeting warned and holden the same day, it was voted that the Selectmen chosen that year govern themselves according to the laws of the State of Vermont.

At a meeting holden May 31, 1783, William Ripley was chosen a delegate to sit in the Convention to be holden at Concord on the 1st Tuesday of June, 1783. At a meeting holden November 27, 1783, Moses Chase, Esq. was chosen to represent this town in the General Court, to be holden at Concord, on the 3d Wednesday of December, 1783.

—o—

"BY THE GOVERNOR.

New-Hampshire.

* * * * * For prevention of disturbance by unlawful Assemblies and Meetings, such as we have too lately experienced, and such as may for ye future arise to ye terror of his Ma't's Subjects within ye sd

Edw. Cranfield. Province: *Ordered*, That ye Trustees or Overseers of the several respective Towns therein, or others, presume not to call any Public Meeting about any Town business, or on other pretence whatsoever, Without leav first obtained from ye Justices or Justice of ye Peace of ye sd respective Towns, upon iust representation of ye necessaryness of such Town or Public meeting; on such penalty as ye Law directs, to be inflicted upon unlawful Assemblies.

Dat. ye 3d day of March, 1682."

SUPERSCRIBED—"To the Constable of Portsmouth.

To be published. 1682."

Poetry.

FOR THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

—o—

ODE.

IN HUMBLE IMITATION OF COLLINS.

WHEN Wisdom, heavenly maid, was young,
While yet in Paradise she sung,
The Virtues oft, to learn her ways,
Throng'd around her, uttering praise—
Joyful, plaintive, silent, crying,
Languishing and fondly eyeing—
Now rapture fill'd their glowing breasts,
Now grief their vocal joy repress.
Wisdom rais'd her sparkling eye,
And all was silent as the sky—
She bade her cherubim dispense
To each the look of innocence ;
And then, as erst her will was made,
Gave each a diadem and grade.
Last rose in arms the Evil power,
And drove them from the ruin'd bower.

First, Fear askance her eye-sight threw,
As far from Eden's withering bloom
She fled, (and trembled as she flew)
To ken the terror of the gloom.

Then Sorrow wept her humble flight
To realms and regions yet unknown,
Transformed (her name was erst Delight)
To dwell in deserts not her own.

With azure eyes, stern Judgment pass'd,
Waving his hand to either pole ;
He bade the tempter be debas'd,
And thunders on th' ungodly roll !

And thou, O Love ! with eyes so bright,
What was thy exstatic number ?
Still thou badst dire Malice slumber,
And Pleasure, in perspective, Youth behold !

Still thou didst fondly stretch thine arm,
 In happy mimicry ; and told
 The various rapture of her 'witching charm ;
 And while she rested in her song,
 Echo was heard her music to prolong,
 And the pale nightly orb seem'd smiling in her light.

Long had she sung ; but, with a ghastly smile,
 Envy impatient rose,
 And sought Love's infant frailty to beguile.
 He then, with hellish look,
 His poison-blemish'd arrows took,
 And hurl'd at random round the sky—
 Inflicting on mankind unnumber'd woes.

Now Piety, sedate, appears,
 With Fortitude, unknown to fears ;
 Whom, when he saw, the reptile Envy fled :—
 Mercy and Faith their voice applied,
 Mute Pity linger'd at their side—
 Till, (freed her heart from pain, her soul from dread)
 Sweet Cheerfulness restores the lustre of her eye.

Brisk Friendship, joying in her good intent,
 While yet affliction dimm'd her eye,
 Bade Vice in ashes of his sins repent,
 And Virtue to implore—her beauties deify.

With decent garb, and lovely smile,
 That might Adversity beguile,
 Hale Charity, transcendent maid,
 Her robe o'er naked hunger spread—
 While from her lips consoling accents flow'd.
 Mild Competence her form admir'd,
 And felt with sympathy inspir'd—
 Whose hands, alternate, friendly boons bestow'd.
 Charm'd Gratitude as little could conceal
 An anguish and a painful pleasure,
 The blessing-giving modest treasure
 Had caused his humble heart to feel.

Bright Truth, her radiant features to display,
 Swift rolled along in chariot of light,
 Her sceptre leaning on her breast,
 With glitt'ring galaxies bedight.
 Raising her snowy arm to fix her starry crest,
 She pointed to high Heaven's eternal day ;

And bade her cherub then resume
The task her heavenly crest to plume
With Charity's celestial bloom.
Rejoicing Hope was pleas'd to hear ;
And Mercy bade pale Sorrow disappear.
Last came Happiness and Bliss :
Each with merry step advancing,
The weary and the innocent address'd,
And seal'd their fond caressings with a kiss ;
Unknowing which of all they lov'd the best :
The busy and the amorous swain—
The modest and endearing beauteous maids,
Who throng festivity's rude glades,
To some unwearied minstrel dancing—
The veil'd enthusiast, silent in her cell,
Where never mirth or gaiety resound,
With tresses loose, and circling zone unbound—
Or such as scarcely ken their way :—
Blithe Joy the virtuous will alike repay ;
Deign, or in palaces, or cots, to dwell.



Literary Notices.

UPHAM'S TRANSLATION OF JAHN'S ARCHÆOLOGY.

Messrs. Flagg and Gould of Andover, have lately published, "Jahn's Biblical Archaeology, translated from the Latin, with Additions and Corrections. By Thomas C. Upham, A. M. Assistant Teacher of Hebrew and Greek in the Theol. Sem. Andover." "The object of this work is briefly to illustrate the Geography and the peculiarities of the climate of Palestine ; but especially to describe the religious and civil institutions, the ceremonies, manners and customs of the Hebrews, from the earliest period down to the time of Christ. It treats of the abodes of the people, their tents, tabernacles and houses ; of the history, manners, &c. of the Nomades, or wandering shepherds ; of the instruments and methods of agriculture ; of the arts and sciences, the method of writing, instruments of music, &c. ; of commerce, moneys, weights, measures, food, dress, &c. ; of the domestic society of the Hebrews, their character and social intercourse ;

their funerals and mourning ; of their political state, their patriarchal, monarchical, and other forms of government ; of judicial tribunals, trials and punishments ; of the modes and instruments of war ; of the religious sect of the Jews ; of their tabernacle, temple, and other sacred places ; of their sacred seasons and feasts ; of sacred persons and things ; of their ceremonial and religious rights, vows, sacrifices, worship, &c." From the recommendation of Professor Stuart, it appears that the translation is made with ability and fidelity. The task of translating a work of this kind must have been very great ; and great credit is due to Mr. Upham, for the research, judgment, and discrimination, which he has displayed in the execution of it. Whoever would acquire an intimate knowledge of the sacred scriptures ought to be in possession of this book. The work is of an octavo size ; contains 532 pages, and the price is \$3.

Mrs. JUPSON has written a history of the Burman Mission which is now in press at Washington. It is intended also to present a view of the manners and customs of the Burmans.

Commercial Directory.—A work with this title, embracing a variety of topographical and statistical information, and designed as a book of reference for merchants and men of business, has lately been published at Philadelphia.

Messrs. Way and Gideon, of Washington City, are about to publish a new edition of the journals of the old Congress, comprehending eleven years (including the revolution) of the most interesting period of our history.

SELLECK OSBORNE, well known as a poetical writer, is about publishing a volume of his occasional productions, by subscription. We sincerely hope he will receive the patronage due a child of the muses, whose summer of life has been a season of adversity ; and who has now a strong claim upon the sympathy as well as the taste of his countrymen. Let it not be said, while we eagerly grasp at the sensual profanity of Byron and Moore, that we neglect the genuine and virtuous talents of our PERCIVALS and OSBORNES.

☞ The editors of the Collections will be much obliged to any person who will furnish them with the Narrative of the Captivity of Elizabeth Hanson, who was taken from Dover in 1724 ; Doolittle's Memoirs, and How's and Norton's Narratives of Indian Captivities.

APPENDIX.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN APRIL.

SPAIN.

As public attention is very generally directed towards Spain, and the unholy attempts now making against her, we deem it proper to preserve the following valuable summary of the Portsmouth Journal.

1820, Jan. 1.—The Revolution commences with an insurrection among the troops near Cadiz. It was planned by Cols. Riego and Quiroga. They place themselves at the head of different detachments of the army, and proclaim the constitution of 1812.

Feb. 1.—Riego enters Algeiras—is pursued by Gen. O' Donnel. 18th, enters Malaga—maintains his ground, till he retreats to the mountains of Ronda, where his troops being reduced to 300 men, he disbands them on the 11th March.

The rumour of this insurrection spreads through Spain, and produces similar insurrections with various success, at Corunna, Ferrol, Vigo, Pentevedra and Navarre.

March 3.—Gen. O' Donnel himself revolts and proclaims the Constitution.

9.—Gen. Freyre revolts at Cadiz. Ferdinand submits; promises to restore the constitution, issues a decree abolishing the Inquisition.

10.—Publishes a decree, restoring the Constitution of 1812.

11.—Summonses the Cortes to assemble, under that constitution.

21.—Quiroga and Riego made Field Marshals of the Army.

July 9.—The Cortes assemble; declare the press free; dissolve all convents and monasteries except eight; appropriate the ecclesiastical revenues to the payment of the national debt; and grant salaries

to the Clergy in lieu of their Church lands: abolish entails.

Nov. 9.—Sitting of the Cortes concluded.

16.—Disturbances at Madrid; King compelled to leave the Escorial, and come to the city.

21.—Riego appointed Captain-General of Arragon. The Archbishop of Valencia, who had opposed the revolution, banished. Gen. Morales, who had attempted a counter-revolution, flies to Portugal.

Dec.—The King issues a proclamation to restrain the excesses of the Revolutionary Clubs.

1821, Jan. 28.—Mathias Venuesa one of the King's Chaplains, arrested for having written proclamations and caused them to be distributed about Madrid, in which the people were told that *a foreign army was on its march, to compel them to return to their duty, to their God and their King.*

Feb. 6.—The King complains that he has been insulted by the populace and demands the assistance of the municipal authorities of Madrid to preserve order; which is granted.

25.—A Deputation, at the head of which is the Bishop of Majorca, waits upon the King and requests him to attend, in person, at the opening of the Cortes.

March 1.—The King meets the Cortes, and delivers a speech proposed by his ministers;—at the close of which he complains with much bitterness, of the personal insults, to which he is exposed; and ascribes it to the want of firmness in the constituted authorities. This

part of the speech causes great excitement in the Cortes. In the evening all the Ministers resign.

4.—The Cortes declare themselves permanent, on the ground that there are no responsible Ministers.

In their answer to the Speech, the Cortes declare that they have heard his complaints of personal insults, with grief and surprise—they reminded him, that he is himself charged with the execution of the laws, and they promise him their concurrence and support.

New Ministers are appointed.

Insurrection of Merino at Burgos, in favor of the King.

April 3.—The junta at Barcelona banish a large number of respectable persons to Majorca; on suspicion of their favoring the Austrians, who were then at Naples.

May 3.—Vinuesa tried at Madrid, and condemned to 10 years hard labor at the Galleys.

3.—The mob break into the prison, in the middle of the afternoon and murder Vinuesa.

Morillo appointed Captain General of Castile.

Gen. Elio tried for treason in assisting to overturn the constitution in 1814—sentenced to be strangled; [but the sentence was not then executed.]

June 19.—M. Zea, agent for the republic of Colombia, arrives at Madrid, and is received with respect.

30.—Ends the second session of the Cortes.

July.—Much disorder, and many assassinations at Madrid; doubts entertained of the king's sincerity.

Aug. 20.—A mob, in front of one of the prisons, prevented from assassinating the prisoners by the firmness of Gen. Morillo.

21.—10,000 men assemble near the *Club de la Fontana*, and are clamorous for the head of Morillo.

Morillo tenders his resignation to the King, but it is not accepted. The minister of War resigns.

Sept.—Morillo tried by a council of war and honorably acquitted.

Sept. 1.—Riego superseded in his command; which causes great tumults at Madrid. They are quelled by Gen. Morillo and San Martin, at the head of the municipality.

28.—The Cortes meet on an extraordinary session. Petitions from many provinces for a removal of the ministry—some of them accompanied with threats of rebellion.

[During the greater part of this and the following month, the yellow fever raged in all the eastern and southern provinces of Spain.]

Oct. 18.—The inhabitants of Cadiz refuse to submit to the Marquis de la Reunion, a Governor appointed by the King; and the inhabitants of Seville send back General Moreno, the Governor.

Nov. 25.—The King makes a communication to the Cortes, complaining of these events.

Dec. 9.—The Cortes adopt an answer (130 to 48) in which they censure the proceedings both at Cadiz and Seville, as unjustifiable—but they consider the offence of the inhabitants of Cadiz as palliated by many circumstances which they enumerate; and they decline to inflict any punishment.

18.—The Cortes present an address to the King, requesting a change in the Ministry.

1822, Feb. 12.—The Cortes annul the Cordova convention between Gen. O'Donoghue and the Mexican leader Iturbide; and declare that they will consider an acknowledgment of the independence of any of the American Provinces by any nation, as a violation of existing treaties.

14.—The King closes the extraordinary session of the Cortes, with a speech in which he declares himself perfectly satisfied with their proceedings.

March 1.—The new Cortes chosen for 1822 and 1823 meet. Gen. Riego is chosen President.

A new ministry appointed by the King.

May 20.—An alliance concluded between Spain and Portugal.

28.—The Cortes address a message to the King, in which they complain in direct terms, of the spirit of his government.—They say that the administration of the provinces has been confided to worthless men, who are disliked by the people, and who sanction the impunity of criminals;—and that the clergy abuse the functions of their office, to sow superstition and disobedience.

June 26.—The Cortes adopt measures for conciliating the American Provinces.

30.—Close of the session of the Cortes.

July 2.—The Constitutional Ministry finding that no dependance could be placed upon the King's Guards, call out the National Militia; upon which the Guards immediately revolt; and 2000 of them take possession of the Pardo, and demand rations of the Alcade. They are encouraged by the party of Serviles.

3.—Ineffectual negotiations with the revolted Guards.

7.—The Guards attempt to seize the city. They are met by the militia and some of the inhabitants of Madrid under Riego, Morillo and others, and a battle ensues, in which the Guards are defeated with the loss of 400 men. The Duke del Infantado finds it necessary to conceal himself, and is afterwards banished, as well as the Archbishop of Saragossa.

10.—A meeting of Foreign Ministers is held at Madrid to sign a declaration relative to the events in the capital. Mr. Forsyth refuses to sign it, alleging it to be entirely untrue, and asserting that the real enemies of Ferdinand, are the Serviles and ultra-royalists.

17.—Tranquillity re-established; and the National Militia dismissed from their encampment.

Aug. 7.—A change in the ministry favorable to the Liberales.

28.—The King signs a decree for a convocation of the Extraordinary Cortes, on the 7th Oct.—much against his will.

The *Defenders of the Faith* guilty of great excesses in the provinces.

Oct. 7.—The session of the Extraordinary Cortes commences.

Nov.—Disturbances in the north of Spain, and frequent skirmishes. The royalists are generally victorious.

Gen. Mina obtains advantages over the Royalists in Catalonia.

Dec. 25.—The ultimatum of the French Government presented;—in substance, that the King shall be restored to his sovereign rights—that the Nobles shall be reinstated in their privileges—and security given against future insurrections.

1823, Jan. 12.—The Cortes deliberate upon the note received from the Allied Powers, and vote to prepare for war. Arguelles, one of the Deputies of the moderate party, having made a speech in favor of war, is carried through the streets in triumph.

30.—The French Ambassador leaves Madrid; and his arms are removed from the front of his hotel.

Feb. 15.—Voted in the Cortes that the King should repair to Corunna.

19.—The extraordinary session of the Cortes closes with a speech from the King. He assures them of his firm and constant union with them, and of his determination to oppose "the anti-social principles" of the King of France.

The Ministers wait on the King, and urge him to remove from the city. He refuses, and they all resign.

At a quarter past 10 at night, compelled by the populace who had collected in vast numbers round

the palace, he restores the Ministers to their offices.

AFRICA.

The American colonists on the W. coast of Africa, were attacked by the natives on the 11th Nov. and 2nd Dec. last, to the number of 1500. Three persons were killed and four wounded. Assistance was ultimately afforded by an English vessel, and it is said a peace was negotiated.

HAVANNA.

The contemplated cession of this island to Great Britain is said to be viewed with discontent by the people of Havanna. They are resolved to adhere to the New Constitution, and to resist the efforts of England to gain possession. Business was at last dates dull—the island without much government. The pirates continue their depredations—and countenance is openly afforded them. We trust the intrepid Porter will ere long have broken up this infamous horde of outlaws.

FRANCE.

France has, by her revolution, effected an annual saving to the nation of more than *thirty millions of dollars* in her church establishment, while the clergy are far more equally apportioned to those whom they are to serve, and the lower order of ministers receives a more ample compensation than they did under the old establishment. Before the French revolution, the number of the secular clergy, monks, nuns and inferior ministers, was 460,078, or about one to every 52 persons in the kingdom. The revenue of the clergy was about 33 millions of dollars per annum.

The present number of clergymen in France is 38,643, and their income \$4,657,000.—They are paid out of the national treasury, the same as the army or navy. Tithes are abolished: 357 of the clergy are protestants who do not belong to the state church, but they are

paid in the same manner as the catholics.

UNITED STATES.

Massachusetts.—Hon. WILLIAM EUSTIS, a republican, has been elected Governor of this state, to succeed the venerable and patriotic Gov. Brooks. Hon. Josiah Quincy is elected Mayor of Boston. Hon. Judge Jackson has resigned his seat in the Supreme Court, in consequence of ill-health.

Connecticut.—Gov. Wolcott has been re-elected to the chief magistracy of this state.

Pennsylvania.—The proposed canal to unite the waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake, appears to have excited, at length, a degree of interest and spirit, that gives flattering promise of success. Four citizens of Philadelphia have subscribed \$22,000 towards the undertaking.

New-York.—The grand jury of Franklin county, have indicted two or three judges "for not attending court, so as to enable it to proceed to business." The same persons had previously been indicted and fined for the same offence.

MISCELLANIES.

Lotteries.—The Managers of the National Lottery, it is pretty well ascertained, do not at present pay the prizes in the last class. On this subject we find the following sensible remarks in the Portsmouth Journal.

"Without considering, at present, the moral influence of lotteries, it may be worth while to estimate their effects as a branch of political economy. The design of Lotteries is to raise money—generally for some object of public utility. They are therefore strictly *taxes*; and like all other taxes should be assessed equally, and collected at the smallest possible expense. But so far from this being the fact, they are a tax assessed chiefly upon the Poor, and collected at a greater expense than any other tax that ever was laid. The principal purchasers of lottery tickets are ap-

prentices and female domestics, whom youth and inexperience render sanguine; men of embarrassed fortune become desperate by disappointments; and unlettered persons, who are too ignorant to calculate the chances of success. These are the persons who pay the tax; and how much they pay is rarely considered. The purchasers of lottery tickets not only pay the sum intended to be raised by the lottery, but they pay the amount of the prizes and all the expenses of the business. In this very "National Lottery," 30,000 tickets at \$10 each were to produce \$300,000, and the whole of this sum was to be paid out in prizes, deducting 15 per cent. In other words a tax of \$300,000 was assessed, in order to raise \$45,000. But the necessary expenses of a lottery are rarely less than 20 per cent. of the sum intended to be raised. So that a deduction of \$9000 must be made from the 45,000, leaving \$36,000 as the neat proceeds of a tax of \$300,000.

"It is no compensation for these evils that 85 per cent. of the proceeds of the tickets are paid out in prizes. This money is distributed by chance;—and chance is the greatest foe to regular industry. If a thousand dollars were wanted in town for the paving of a street, should we be willing that the poorer inhabitants should be taxed \$67,000 for that object; even though \$66,000 were the next day distributed to every man who happened to have light hair or blue eyes. Yet such is the operation of a lottery. It takes money from those who cannot afford to part with it: and distributes it capriciously, without regard to merit or want.

"A rich man, or one who is thriving in business, has no temptation to adventure in a lottery. He can make his gains at less hazard. A prudent man is able to calculate the risk, and sees the desperate nature of the game. But the ignorant girl, the bankrupt, or the la-

borer is willing to risk any thing for the remote chance of gaining more.—These all purchase lottery tickets; and it is from their money that lottery prizes are paid—if paid at all. If a man who has drawn the highest prize in a lottery, could trace back his dollars to the original purchasers of tickets; if he could summon together the four or five thousand disappointed suffering wretches, who have each contributed to his treasure, and could witness the effects which the loss of ten or twelve dollars has produced in their families, he would have a hard heart to retain a cent of his money. It would burn like fire at the touch.

"But lotteries are authorized by law, it is said, and are therefore honest and useful.—Then why not permit every man to prosecute this honest trade, and make his fortune by a lottery? Why guard it with so many restrictions, and confine it to objects of public utility. The truth is, our law-makers have frequently attempted to make a compromise with conscience; and while they have readily admitted the impolicy of the *means*, have thought the objections removed by the utility of the *end*. If lotteries are useful, let every man have a lottery who wishes to build a house or buy a farm. If they are honest, let the tickets be sold, like any other merchandize, quietly and regularly—without the picture of Fortune showering dollars into every man's hat, or a horn of plenty overflowing with gold. These are stratagems to gull the simple; devised at first, by those who understood the object, and followed since through custom, even by honest men. We do not censure the mere sale of lottery tickets. If they can be honestly bought they can be honestly sold.—But in considering their effects upon society, the circumstances under which they are *usually* sold should be taken into the account. While the laws prohibit palmistry and juggling, they

permit an appeal to superstition and credulity by advertisements of *lucky* offices and *lucky* numbers; and full-grown men inquire after particular tickets because they have dreamed about them; and the public are gravely told that the dream came true, and the highest prize dropped into the dreamer's hand as a matter of course. Such are the natural effects of lotteries upon character; and surely if we have any regard for plain sense and manly sentiment, we must rejoice at any event which may break the charm, and enlighten the public respecting the true nature and tendency of lotteries."

The first English lottery was drawn A. D. 1569. It consisted of forty thousand lots, at ten shillings each lot.—The prizes were plate, and the profits were to go towards repairing the havens of the kingdom. It was drawn (as Maitland from Stow informs us, vol. I. p. 257) at the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral. The drawing began on the 11th of January, 1569, and continued incessantly, day and night, until the 6th of May following. At this time there were only three lottery offices in London. The proposals of this lottery were published in the years 1567 and 1568. It was at first intended to have been drawn at the house of Mr. Dericke, her majesty's servant. (i.e. her jeweller,) but was afterwards drawn as above mentioned.

Dr. Rawlinson showed the Society of Antiquaries, in 1748, a copy of the preceding lottery scheme, and it is thus entitled—"A proposal for a very rich lottery, general without any blankes; containing a great number of good prizes, as well of ready money as of plate and certain sorts of merchandizes, having been valued and prized by the commandment of the queene's most excellent majesty's order, to the intent that such commodities as may chance to arise thereof, after the charges borne, may be converted towards the reparation of the ha-

vens, and strength of the realme, and towards such other further good works. The number of lots shall be forty thousand, and no more; and every lott shall be the summe of tenne shillings sterling only and no more. To be filled by the feast of St. Bartholomew. The shew of prizes are to be seen in Cheapside, at the sign of the queene's Armes at the house of Mr Dericke, goldsmith, servant to the queene. Printed by Henry Bynne-man. 1567."

In 1612, King James, for the special encouragement of the plantation of English colonies in Virginia granted a lottery to be held at the west end of St. Paul's. One Thomas Sharplys, a tailor of London, had the chief prize, amounting to four thousand crowns in "faire plate."

In the reign of queen Anne, it was thought necessary to suppress lotteries as nuisances to the public.

Riches and Benevolence.—The London papers mention a man living at Gibraltar, named Aaron Cordoza, who outrivals the munificence of Bagdad Sultans, and realizes the fictions of Arabian story. With a princely fortune, he possesses the means, and with a generous soul, the spirit to exercise an unexampled benevolence. Gibraltar, the place of his birth, testifies to the various large pecuniary donations made to distressed objects of all descriptions. Such have been his deeds of benevolence, to both English and Spaniards, in moments of extreme exigency, to the army and navy, that the public thanks of the whole garrison, drawn out on parade, and of the marine commanders, have been rendered him in the most solemn manner, for his protection, and supporting the government. And during the recent troubles, the Spanish government have decreed him public thanks, and recorded in their archives the obligation which the kingdom owes him, for his extraordinary liberality to the Spanish refugees. He is of noble extraction; his an-

cestors (secret Israelites) quitted Spain to avoid persecution, and with a vast property settled in Gibraltar, where he has constructed the most elegant mansion on the rock. His hospitality and munificence have obtained the appellation of 'King of the Jews:' no being, plebeian or royal, scarcely ever excelled him in benevolence and generosity.

The fashion of wearing chapeau-de-bras to parties, as is the custom in Europe, we are told grew out of the genteel practice of stealing hats. And it frequently happens that a dozen gentlemen will make their entree with only one of these beaver ornaments. The first, after clapping it under his arm, and making his bow, sends it out by the servant to those waiting at the door, and so they take it in succession.

A steam vessel is about to be established, to ply regularly between Portsmouth, in England, and Bilbao, in Spain, by means of which, excepting the winter season, a regular weekly communication may be kept up between Madrid and London, and the traveller pass from one country to another in the short space of four days. The distance by sea is stated to be no greater than between London and Edinburgh, and with very little departure from the direct line, the

the packet may touch at Guernsey and Brest.

"AMERICAN LITERATURE,"

Says one of the English Magazines, "has not hitherto enjoyed the advantages of what in London is known by the name of *Magazine day*; on the last day of every month, when all the Magazines, Reviews and Journals appear; and when, in consequence, a species of book fair is created in the vicinity of Paternoster Row. The fourscore periodical works published on that day cause returns within a few hours, in ready money, of little short of three thousand pounds. In America, on the contrary, the proprietors of periodical works labor under the disadvantage of being their own distributors, and instead of being paid in ready money, in large sums, by wholesale booksellers, they depend on precarious returns from individual subscribers scattered over the wide spread regions of the U. States. Thus we see, in these Journals, incessant complaints of the caprice and negligence of subscribers; and thus it is, that, however great the merit of some American literary Journals, *the proprietors are inadequately remunerated and often overwhelmed by the multitude of small debts due from negligent patrons.*"

MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS.

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Washington City, March 18, Hon. BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in his 66th year. He belonged to the state of New-York. He was a learned and independent judge, a finished gentleman, and a truly benevolent man. In Brookline, Ms. April 16, WILLIAM ASPINWALL, M. D. 80; one of the oldest physicians in that state. He graduated at Harvard college in 1764, and on the death of Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, continued the practice of inoculation for the *Small Pox*, which that eminent and distinguished physician first introduced into this country. Perhaps

no practitioner in the U. S. ever inoculated so many persons, or acquired such skill and celebrity in treating this malignant disease as Dr. Aspinwall. Besides his practice in this disorder, when it generally spread, he was allowed, after the year 1788, to keep a hospital open at all times, to which great numbers repaired, and from which they returned with warm expressions of satisfaction. He continued in the successful treatment of this disease, till the general introduction of vaccine inoculation. In Boston, April 18, Hon. GEORGE CABOT, 72. He was a member of the State convention which adop-

ted the Federal Constitution of the U. S., and was subsequently a senator in Congress from Massachusetts. He was esteemed as a statesman, and was a professor of the Christian religion. In Exeter, April 2, JOSEPH PEARSON, Esq. aged 85 years and 6 months. He graduated at Harvard college in 1758, and was many years Secretary of the state of New-Hampshire. In Warner, Feb. 23, Widow Hannah Kimball, relict of Mr. Daniel K. aged 83. She moved into that town in 1763, and was the first English female that ever slept in it, and the mother of the first English child born in that town. In Conway, Mr. Henry Sherburne, 84, formerly of Portsmouth—he was a patriot of the revolution. In Portsmouth, Col. William Simpson of Orford, aged 81. In Hanover, March 23, Deacon Benoni Dewey, 72, one of the first settlers of that town. In Holderness, Mrs. Mary Prescott, wife of Lt. John Prescott, aged 76. She was a native of Chester, and the first female settler of Sandwich.

LONGEVITY. *In Massachusetts.* In Spencer, Mrs. Mary Washburn, 90—In Hamden, Widow Sarah Basset, 95.—In Braintree, March 23, Mr. Richard Thayer, 92.—In Marblehead, Mrs. Susanna Devereux, 93.—In Alford, Deac. Eleazar Barrett, 90.—In Chilmark, Mrs. Ruhamah Stewart, 93, leaving a husband 92, with whom she had lived 71 years.

In Connecticut. In Burlington Mr. Joseph Smith 96.—In Redding, Mr. David Jackson, 90.—In Milford, Widow Esther Bryan, 93.—In New-Haven, Mr. Henry Eaton, 92, a revolutionary pensioner.—In Berlin, Mrs. Sarah Steele, 94, having had 278 descendants. In Providence, R. I. Mrs. Jerusha Wright, 94.

In Philadelphia, Penn. Capt. Frederick Bird, 96, a revolutionary officer. In Bellford, L. I. Mr. Tunis Tiebout of New-York, aged 101.

In New-Hampshire. In Plainfield, March 21, Mrs. Joanna Pool, 92 years 6 months.—In Bow, April 5, Mr. SAMUEL WELCH, 112 years, 6 mo. 23 days.

**THERMOMETRICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
FOR FEBRUARY, 1823.**

At Portsmouth, in lat. 43° 4'.					At Hopkinton, in lat, 43° 11'.				
Days.	7 A. M.	1 P. M.	9 P. M.	Winds and Weather.	Days.	S. rise.	1 P. M.	9 P. M.	Observations.
1	16	17	14	NW. Fair; fresh wind	1	12	15	9	NW. Fair
2	12	30	14	W. Fair	2	3	26	12	NW. W. Fair, cloudy
3	20	34	26	SE. Snow	3	14	28	23	W. N. NE. Snow
4	23	39	17	Cloudy	4	24	34	10	N. NW. Cloudy, fair
5	10	16	13	Same	5	*1	15	7	NW. Fair, flying clouds
6	2	9	*1	NW. Fair	6	0	8	*1	NW. Fair
7	*8	4	5	NW. Fair; high wind	7	*7	5	4	NW. Fair, high winds
8	*3	20	14	Cloudy & fair	8	*3	17	10	NW. Fair, cloudy
9	12	26	11	NW. Fair	9	8	24	7	NW. Fair
10	15	30	25	NE. Fair	10	5	32	23	NW. N. NE. Fair, cloudy
11	26	35	31	NE. Cloudy	11	24	31	27	NE. Cloudy
12	32	32	31	E. Snow storm	12	27	35	31	NE. NW. Snow 8 inches
13	18	40	15	NW. Fair	13	18	27	9	NW. Fair
14	5	32	25	NE. Violent snow storm	14	9	28	20	NW. N. NE. Cloudy, snow
15	21	33	17	Changeable	15	20	31	15	NW. W. Snow 12 inches
16	15	29	2	Fair	16	10	18	2	NW. Fair
17	*7	25	13	Changeable	17	*1	19	12	NW. SW. Fair, cloudy
18	15	37	14	Snow & variable	18	15	31	9	SW. W. NW. Variable
19	0	21	4	NW. Fair; high wind	19	0	8	5	NW. N. Fair, high wind
20	9	16	18	NE. Snow & fair	20	8	19	15	SW. W. Snow, cloudy
21	18	44	33	NW. Fair; rain night	21	27	35	33	W. Fair, cloudy
22	30	46	20	NW. Fair	22	35	37	26	NW. Fair, cloudy
23	12	37	28	NE. Cloudy	23	24			W. SW. SE. Fair, cloudy
24	13	14	16	NE. Violent snow storm	24				NE. Snow
25	24	32	17	NE. Snow	25				NW. Fair, high wind
26	10	41	29	WSW. Cloudy; snow	26				W. SW. Fair, cloudy, snow
27	28	40	10	NW. Fair	27				NW. Fair, flying clouds
28	0	18	3	Same	28				NW. Fair
[*Below zero.]					[*Below zero.]				

[*Below zero.]

[*Below zero.]

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May 1, 1823.

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Concord, May 1, 1823.